

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

MONDAY

JUNE 5, 1916.

History in the Making at Chicago

This is a history-making week.

By Saturday night the nation may know the name of the Republican candidate for president; whether the Republican party will be united this fall or revive the split of 1912; and whether the Republican campaign will be based primarily upon a "preparedness" platform.

Next Wednesday the Republican national convention will go into session at the Chicago Coliseum. Simultaneously the Progressive convention will go into session at the Auditorium.

As the opening of the conventions approaches, the situation in many ways is not much clearer than it was a month ago. No man now can say whether the Progressives will accept the Republican nominee—should that nominee be some other than Roosevelt.

But within the past month two possibilities have come to stand far above the horde of men mentioned as candidates—Roosevelt and Hughes. Hughes' greatest accession of strength dates from the Oregon primaries—the only primaries in which voters have had a chance to express their sentiments toward the former governor of New York. In other states, under the presidential primary law no man can be voted for without his consent, and Hughes has steadfastly refused to allow his name to be used in pre-convention campaigning.

Out of approximately 100,000 votes cast in Oregon, Hughes led by 15,000. Cummins was second, 25,000 behind, while Burton was a bad third. The vote for Roosevelt was very small.

With this indication of what voters in a Pacific coast state were thinking about, the old-line politicians of the east were startled into a new attitude. They had been arguing that Hughes was out of the question because he has shut his lips tight on politics or current national issues. A month ago these old-line politicians and not a few of the expert political writers looked on Hughes as eliminated. They thought his failure to speak when every other candidate was declaring had lost him support. The New York World, whose political editorials are unusually astute, declared emphatically that Hughes was out of it at the beginning of May. Yet the third week in May witnessed this big popular vote in Oregon.

Of its significance the Philadelphia Public Ledger aptly says:

It is apparent that the voters of Oregon are content with an oracle even when it is silent. They voted for Hughes solidly and overwhelmingly, and justified the point made in the Evening Ledger last week, that Justice Hughes has a known status, made definite in 1908 and never abridged or amended.

It is almost incredible that any group of voters should have gone so heavily for a candidate without trust in him far superior to their trust in others. Mr. Roosevelt's vote in Oregon was very small, smaller than that of Henry Ford, whose name also had to be written in the ballot. The double significance of this is that the Republicans of Oregon think Mr. Roosevelt unacceptable and think Mr. Hughes highly desirable. And Oregon spoke no louder than Vermont. For whatever purpose the Hughes boom was started, it now goes forward on its own strength. The voters know him as an estimable man. They are at least sure that with him against the President a clean and sharp campaign battle would be fought.

So, as the convention at the Coliseum approaches, the Hughes men have some reason to feel that they can secure a nomination. They know that there is a keen desire throughout the country for Hughes to run; they know that the old-line Republican managers will nominate Hughes if it seems expedient; and they think that the omens of justice can defeat Wilson.

That the justice will consent to be a candidate should the convention be ready to nominate can hardly now be doubted. He has had abundant opportunities to declare that under no circumstances would he run—but the declaration was never made. And it is inconceivable that a man of his straightforward character would allow the boom to develop steadily unless he were at heart willing to accept the nomination.

Col. Roosevelt's spectacular and sledge-hammer speeches have made him the living apostle of "Amer-

icanism." Without question he has alienated much of the German-American element; without question also he has gained a tremendous following on his two chief issues of "Americanism" and "preparedness." His strength largely lies in the fact that he exemplifies to Americans the very qualities of direct, incisive, forceful action which they feel have been badly needed in the past two years. He exemplifies characteristics exactly opposite to those Wilson is generally believed to display. Neither "watchful waiting" nor "too proud to fight" jibes with the American spirit. We may admit the wisdom of a course of conduct such as these phrases portray, but we admit it with inward reluctance. It is the brain against the heart.

But the old-line party bosses don't want Roosevelt. They are still bitter over 1912. They are bitter with the bitterness of men who have been chastised in public. Yet the bitterness does not begot their judgment. They will nominate Roosevelt—if they have to. They hate the Colonel but they hate political defeat still more.

The old-line politicians—the Penrose-Barnes type—hate Hughes only a little less than they hate Roosevelt. It now becomes a question with them whether they can win with some man other than one of these two. If they believe that Root, or Burton, or Cummins, or Weeks, or any other of the long list of "possibilities" can be elected, they will do their best to nominate him.

Yet the power of the old-line politicians has greatly diminished. The delegations this year are largely independent. Most of them are uninstructed. Of the 985 men who will sit in the Coliseum, something like 308 are either instructed for or pledged to "favorite sons." Most of the others are uninstructed. Hughes men figure that at least 425 delegates will be favorable to the justice, and concede that the Colonel will have 228 votes at the start. The Hughes vote probably will not run nearly so high as 425 on the first ballot, but many of the "favorite son" delegations are said to have him in mind for a vote as soon as the complimentary ballots are cast.

As convention week opens, Roosevelt and Hughes appear far and away in the lead.

Talks with substantial men in Honolulu reveal an average of opinion—not a consensus, remember, but an average—something like this:

There is a strong desire that Hughes should be the candidate, keen admiration being felt both for his character and his abilities. There is hope that, if the convention gets to a point where he may have the nomination if he wishes it, he will make a statement outlining where he stands on the dominant national issues. If this statement is vigorous and progressive, he would be considered a splendid candidate, even though there is much uncertainty whether or not he can defeat Wilson.

The average of opinion here seems to hold that Roosevelt will be a considerably better campaigner than Hughes. The average man in Hawaii appears to believe that President Wilson should be beaten, and that, to beat him, Col. Roosevelt would be acceptable. Less is heard of Roosevelt's "rampant military spirit" and "itch for war" since his friends have begun their effective campaign of publicity. This campaign of publicity has turned attention to what he actually did for peace, and the adroitness with which he did it. It has helped mould sentiment in the direction of arguing that Roosevelt's good outweighs his bad, and outweighs it enough to outweigh Wilson's undoubted good also.

Seldom has a national convention seen so many cross-currents, so much uncertainty, and never has there been a greater demand for a nominee who is a great American. It is highly improbable that the convention will compromise on a "safe" man, on a "dark horse." The temper of the nation demands a leader of proved ability and integrity. It is going to take such a man to defeat Mr. Wilson, for let it not be forgotten that in many respects his has been a remarkably strong and progressive administration.

Residents of a mainland city have organized the "Chuck-hole Club," and every time a chuck-hole is reported in a street or road, the club members get out and help fix it. Honolulu might emulate this example by the formation of a "Bumps Club" but the members will have to be ready for duty night and day, at the fire department.

Hawaii is getting attention from the navy nowadays. The first-class cruiser St. Louis is coming here for station and will be the naval militia training ship. The naval militia should be tremendously helped with such an opportunity as this for practical demonstration work.

A Berlin professor announces that Wilson will not be considered as a mediator by Germany. It was also a Berlin professor who announced that Germany would not yield to Wilson on the submarine issue.

In spite of the known courage of American officers, there was marked uneasiness among them until the president signed that army bill.

One of the expected things about that North Sea battle was the immediate crop of contradictory announcements.

If silence is golden Justice Hughes is up among the multi-millionaires.

REHEARSALS FOR PUNAHOU'S BIG PAGEANT-MOVING

Schedule for Week is Given; Participants Requested to Observe Notification

REHEARSALS FOR THE PUNAHOU PAGEANT THIS WEEK.

Monday, June 5.

4 p. m., Alexander Field—Episode 4.
7:30 p. m., Alexander Field—Speaking parts of episodes 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Tuesday, June 6.

3:30 p. m., Alexander Field—Episode 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, including class procession, pennant and banners.

7:30 p. m., Alexander Field—Episodes 1, 2, and 3, including "Ponahua.".

Thursday, June 8.

4:00 p. m., Chas. R. Bishop hall—Lancers of Interlude D.

5:00 p. m., Alexander Field.

Friday, June 9.

4:00 p. m., Alexander Field—Episode 6.

7:30 p. m., Alexander Field—Episodes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The following persons will meet on Alexander Field for rehearsing the Punahou Pageant today, at 4:00 p. m.: Gerrit Wilder, Marion Erdman, Marjory Atherton, Lucy Boyen, Charlie Cooke, Dorotea Cooke, Harold Cooke, Dudley Lewis, Newton Peck, Charles Hughes, William Kahanui.

At 7:30 p. m.: Philip Weaver, Joseph Emerson, Philip Hall, Ricky Judd, Percy Deverill, W. W. Chamberlain, Alice Cooke, Arthur Rice, Dorothy Rowell, Emma Lyons Dole, Mr. Weaver, Cyril Damon, Ernest Clark, Bernard Damon, Harold Dillingham, Wilfred Greenwell, Ruth Richards, Wm. Forbes, Mary C. Alexander, Herman Alexander, Watson Ballentyne, Lorrin Thurgood, William Noble, Bert Clark, James Bucknell, Percy Nottage, Montague Cooke, George Cooke, Cyril Hoopa, Mr. Woodward, Clifton Trace, Charles Judd, Harvey Hitchcock, Judge S. B. Dole, Judge A. Perry, W. R. Castle, Frank Barwick, Frank Ahlerton, C. H. Cooke, W. Dillingham, L. A. Thurston, Claude King, W. O. Smith, W. L. Whitney, F. Waterhouse.

The rehearsals for the 75th anniversary pageant of Punahou are reassuring. To handle so many people in so few rehearsals and to get results from them would seem an impossible task, but under the direction of Mr. Corbett this is actually being accomplished.

Last Friday night on Alexander Field the majority of the episodes were done and everything went off very smoothly. The cast turned out in large numbers and all secured a good idea of their action. For subsequent rehearsals there will be lights put up on Alexander field. This will add much to the ease of directing the episodes.

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN.

ROBERTSON—In Honolulu, June 2, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Scott Robertson of 1718 South King street, Pawai, a daughter.

JARRETT—In Honolulu, May 28, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Jarrett of 1679 Beach road, Waikiki, a son.

DOI—In Honolulu, May 25, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Kichitaro Doi of South King street, Pawai, a son—Aketo.

MATSUOKA—In Honolulu, May 20, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Hiyakusuke Matsuoka of 22 North Vineyard street, a son—Kaiuo.

PALAU—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Palau, 1934 Pauoa road, a son, May 23.

MARRIED.

KENNEY-OWEBB—In Honolulu, May 27, 1916, John M. Kenney and Miss Paula Owebb, Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of the Kawaiahae church, officiating; witnesses—Carlo Owebb and John K. Lillioi.

DIED.

LEE SING—In Honolulu, June 1, 1916, On Sang, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Sing of 16th avenue, near Leahi avenue, Kaimuki, a native of this city, four years, eight months and two days old. Buried yesterday in the Pauoa Chinese cemetery.

YAMADA—In Honolulu, June 1, 1916, Yoshimatsu Yamada of Aala lane, married, plumber, a native of Kumamoto-ken, Japan, 36 years old. Body cremated yesterday.

LALAKEA—In Hilo, Hawaii, May 21, 1916, Moses Lalakea of Mokuahoua, married, farmer, a native of Hawaii, 66 years old.

LALAKEA—In Hilo, Hawaii, May 21, 1916, Mrs. Rachel Lalakea, widow of Moses Lalakea of Mokuahoua, a native of Hawaii, 50 years old.

Personal Mention

CARL WIDEMANN expects to go to Alaska soon. He was recently a city employee.

F. W. KLEBAHN, manager of the shipping department at H. Hackfeld & Co., is ill at his home, 2651 Nuuanu Ave.

H. V. PATTEN, cashier of the First Bank of Hilo, and James Henderson, manager of the Hawaii Mill Co., left Saturday in the Mauna Kea for their homes in Hawaii.

MRS. H. ALEXANDER ISBERG and her sons, Rudolph and Alexander, are at the Pleasanton hotel until June 15, when they will leave for Hanalei, Kauai, to be gone about a month.

MISS MARIORY ATHERTON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Atherton, was operated on for appendicitis at the Queen's hospital on Saturday. Many friends will be glad to know that she is resting comfortably.

CHARLES R. FORBES has received from the prisoners in the Volcano camp a handsome gold mounted pen, made by themselves, as a mark of their appreciation of the superintendent of public works, who visited them recently.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

J. W. CONNELLA: I haven't done any patenting for quite a while now. Since I got that magazine holder invented I've needed a rest, but I may be starting in again one of these days.

HENRY HAPAI: Col. McCarthy sent me a postcard the other day showing me a picture of the tregary building at Washington. I presume he meant it as a sort of an inspiration to our office force here.

ROBERT C. LYDRCKER: Along about the middle of the month I plan a trip to Maui to collect some old court records that have been over there ever since I was a small boy. After that I'm going to Kauai.

MARK COLBURN: We have painted white lines out on the lawn in front of the judiciary building to keep automobiles from getting up on the front lawn. I have enough to keep me busy watching this building and the capital.

JOHN MARTIN: The Kakako kids gave a fine little social down at the mission on South street the other evening at which some of the most prominent ladies in town were guests. It is a delight to me to see the little youngsters from the tenements enjoying themselves.

GOVERNOR PINKHAM: I always get through the mail a large amount of literature from preparedness and defense leagues on the mainland asking us to join in an effort to rouse America to a sense of protecting herself. It is always a pleasure to tell them that we are already working as hard as we can.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Y. Ahn, owner. Location, Ewa side of Liliha street, 30 feet makai from Kukui street. Store, S. Miyamoto, builder. Estimated cost, \$950.

Sakurada, owner. Location, mauka side of King street, 50 feet Waikiki from Houghtaling road. Dwelling, D. Ito, builder. Estimated cost, \$200.

O. W. Hennig, owner. Location, mauka corner of Middle and Rose streets. Dwelling, H. Knaack & Co., builders and architects. Estimated cost, \$2490.

Wing Yip Co., owners. Location, Liliha. Dwelling, Kenn & Wauamau, architects. Chun Sun, builders. Estimated cost, \$2600.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Lino Fernandez, Jr., Portuguese... 23
Philippa Kaubimaka, Hawaiian... 20

Emil B. Johnson, American... 26
Adeline Bettencourt, Portuguese... 13

Yataro Nishimura, Japanese... 35
Uki Yamamoto, Japanese... 33

NOVEL ACQUAINTANCE.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Joseph A. Davis of Burlington, Vt., has announced here the successful completion of an acquaintance which operates by touching any bone or nerve of a deaf person. He says he intends to ask the opportunity of trying it on Helen Keller.

W. J. Shaughnessy, eldest son of Lord Shaughnessy, enlisted in Montreal for overseas service with the 19th Battalion.

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World's Strides In Temperance

Yukon Would Be Dry.

There is now a lively movement on foot to secure prohibition for the Yukon Territory. The dry movement in Alaska on the west and that of British Columbia on the south, together with the dry successes in other Canadian provinces has inspired a similar movement in Yukon. Advocates of prohibition who have made a canvass of sentiment here on the proposed referendum on prohibition for the Canadian Yukon, known officially as Yukon Territory, have announced that they believe the dry measure would carry by a vote of three to one.

Women Want Dry Scotland

The Associated Press reports that the largest demonstration by women ever held in Scotland occurred May 13, in Glasgow, when, as a protest against the manufacture and sale of liquor during the war 30,000 women, headed by bands, marched to the green, where speeches were made demanding prohibition.

At the spring elections in California several victories were scored for prohibition. Newport Beach voted dry by a majority of 67 votes; Hanford, Kings county, by 101 majority. Veneta also voted dry. Monrovia, Inglewood, Covina and Hermosa Beach continued dry. The drys elected the majority of trustees at Oceanside, Clovis, Fresno county, adopted the Wylie option law by a 362 dry vote. Ontario barred pool rooms and Corona voted for Sunday closing of pool rooms and moving picture shows. Imperial county went wet by only 14 votes.

Sweden. Though the temperance social reform in Sweden received a setback due to the great European war, the temperance party has not been idle. It has given the government as well as the municipal authorities very little rest. Petitions and deputations demanding legal restrictions on the drink traffic have been manifold. But despite poverty, unemployment and the great rise in prices, the authorities have turned a deaf ear to every demand and only minimal improvements have been gained. Even restrictions proposed by different government departments have been watered down to a mere nothing by those in power.

Episcopalians For Prohibition. Port Huron, Mich.—For the first time in the history of the Protestant Episcopal church a diocese of the denomination placed itself on record for straight prohibition, when sweeping resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice pledging the Michigan diocese, in session here, to support any legitimate methods which will combat the sale and manufacture of malt or spirituous liquors. The resolutions include opposition to the sale

of beer and liquor business in all its forms.

Solicitude on the part of the Republican machine health department for the saloons during the recent smallpox outbreak in allowing the booze joints to remain open, even those in the infected district, while the churches were ordered closed, is proving a boomerang. The apparent purpose of placating the liquor interests has aroused ministers and church workers generally and has caused the former to become unusually aggressive in launching the movement some time ago decided upon by the Ministerial Union, that of distributing petitions in the various churches, inviting the signatures of those who favor state-wide prohibition. The plan is to support only those candidates for the state legislature who favor a statewide prohibition law, and the movement has no connection with the Anti-Saloon League or the Prohibition party.

"DIRTY POLITICS"

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Bitterness has been displayed in the organization of the city commissioners. Commissioner John W. Flock, Republican, the declared that "dirty politics" was playing against him. He was the only Republican elected.

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774 Kinau st. 4 " 27.50
Cor. Alexander and Dole sts. 3 " 25.00
12th ave., Kaimuki. 2 " 16.00
2410 Kalakaua ave. (Royal Grove) 3 " 45.00
Dayton lane 2 " 16.00
14th and Palolo aves. 2 " 22.50
Pahoa and 6th aves. 3 " 30.00
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TRUE PATRIOTISM.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Patriotism, like religion, is a matter of service, of lifting others by lifting up ourselves. The flamboyant and boastful sentiment of the day called patriotism is fraud stuff, suited to low brows, spoliemen and grafters. We hear of it on all sides from men who presume and brag.

The haughty kind of patriotism that struts about with a chip on the shoulder and daring anybody to knock it off, is no more patriotism than arson or grand larceny is, and yet much of the current patriotism is of that sort. One can hear quantities of it on the street corners and in political speeches. It is worse than counterfeit money when it is not pure and unselfish. Much of the patriotism these days is so vile that it makes the gutters smell.

Patriotism is love of country, love of one's fellow men, love of honesty, of purity, of decency, of courage, of fairness, and he whose patriotism does not include these is no patriot and he should go away back and sit down, when public issues are up. In the nature of things, a grabber, a jingo, or a spolieman cannot be a patriot.

William Jennings Bryan is telling the folks that these big preparedness parades mean nothing. W. J. B. has had a lot of experience reviewing big parades and in view of what always happened at the polls he may be pardoned for being skeptical of their effect.